## POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE. NEBRASKA ELECTION-INCOMPLETE.

of Cept. N. B. Glddings, (Anti-Daglas Dem., at-though they centain no further eturns than we have given above. They doubtles has this result upon the vote of the Districts as be heard from. The Lorain Argus (Bird Charman's paper) has a letter from
Nebraska annouscing Hadley D. Johnson's election,
on the strength of the vote received from a few procincts. The result, however, we take it, to be close and meertain. The Administration party were no where. An lows paper says that Chapman withdrew, but we see no notice of his withdrawal in any of our Nebras-

PLORIDA-SENATOR YULEE, -A. W. Z. writes us that Mr. Mailory, and not Mr. Morton, was elected to the Senate in place of Mr. Tulee at the close of Mr. T.'s first term. That is correct. Gen. Morton succocded Mr. Westcott, who went out with the XXXth Congress in March, 1849. We had confounded the

two elections. MISSOURI-GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We present to the readers of The Republican this morning the able and interesting mossage of Gov. Price, which was delivered to the General Assembly of Missouri, yesterday. The view which it presents of the present condition of our State is flattering.

The total amount received in the Treasury for the two years coding ist Outsder, 1854, 18.

The total amount expended for the name time is ... 623 437 50 The total amount as Pressure Oct 1, 1851 ... 231,360 50 The surplus revenue in the Treasury Oct 1, 1854 ... 231,360 50 The surplus revenue in the Treasury Oct 1, 1855 ... 243,360 50

The surplus recense in the Tressory Oct. 1, 1816, is estimated at ... (31,183,50). The revenues collected under the present system of taxatice, are more than sufficient to meat the current expense of the State Government, and they are likely to be enhanced hereafter, yet a reduction in taxes is not recommended. It is deemed more indicious to apply this surplus to the redemption of the outstanding decits of the State. Cortain defects, however, in the method of seasoning and collecting the revenues about he amended.

On the important question of Banking, the Governor expresses a hope that the General Associally will act in a prompt and practical manner. As by the Constitution the establishment of Free Banks, aven if deemed expedient, is forbidden, it is recommended that the charter of the Bank of Missouri be extended for such a period as the Legislature shall deem pru-

demed expedient, is forbidden, it is recommended that the charter of the Bank of Mesouri be extended for such a period as the Legislature shall deem prudent, and that its capital stock be increased to the sum of five millions of dollars. This increase is suntherized by the Constitution, and is the least that will satisfy the wants of the business community. An amendment of the Constitution, which shall empower the General Assembly to take any amount of stock it pleases, or none at all if deemed expedient, is recommended. The policy of an amendment authorizing multiplication of the branches of the Bank, is also submitted to the wisdom of the Legislature.

The time has arrivedwhen it is absolutely necessary to extend additional sid to the reliforate now in the course of construction, is shandon them altogether. They cannot be abandoted without great injury to the State, the people and all our substantial interests. There are numerous methods by which the progress of these important worksen be mided with safety to the Trensury. The whole subject is commended to the cannest attention of the General Amendly, with the hope that the roads two projected will be completed before any rew schinger shall be devised.

The Geological survey C the State is progressing. The Governor recommends an additional appropristion of \$20,000 to complete the additional appropriation of \$20,000 to complete the factory.

The State University is in tyrosperons condition. The Deaf and Dumb Asylua and the Luantic Asylum, located at Fallon, hav been judiciously and humanely conducted. The Institution for the Education of the Blind, at St. Loui, has also been eminently successful. Several pages were awarded at the late State Far, to its immate, for their ingenuity in mechanism.

As the law now stands, one-ourth of the general

in mechanism.

As the law now stands, one-ourth of the general

revenues of the State is set apar for the support of schools. It is recommended that instead of setting apart a portion of the revenues, he have been amended as to collect a like amount for he tenefit of schools by a special tax. This would be sore satisfactory to the people, and tend to enhance heir interest in the

the people, and lend to enuance near scale of education.

The agents of the State appoined to select, in the several counties, the awamp lane granted by Congress, reported to the Surveys-General 3.140,555 acres. Upon a comparison with he field-notes and reports of special agents, that sincer strack out 327,885 acres of these selections, and reported to the General Land-Office 2.755,971 acres. Under subsequently as awamp limit.

General Land-Ollice 2 765-971 adea. Under subsequent instructions he has reported as awamplands belonging to Missouri, an additional quantity of 468-965 acres. The lands thus repeted, will be patented to the State, with the exeption of 92-000 acres reclaimed by the Hamilton and St. Joseph Railroad.

A continuance of the encouragment to the State Fair is recommended.

It is not recommended that the adary of the Governor should be increased to three bousand dollars. In connection with the hope that he railroad to that Pacific Ocean will pass through Missouri, the Governor expresses an opinion that a tail and telegraph line could be established from St. Jonis to San Francisco, so that a letter until at least, might be conveyed between the two points in from seventeen to twenty days, at about one-half he present contract price; while the telegraph would bring us in hourly communication with our Pacific neighbors. Such action, on these subjects, as will stimulate our Sanaction, on these subjects, as will stimulate our Santors and Representatives in Congress, to zealous efforts in behalf of these works, is recommended.

In conclusion, the Governor, in a concise and con-clusive manner defends the Nebraska bill.

### MARINE AFFAIRS.

We are again indebted to Mr. James Thorne, of the U.S. Revenue Department, for the following atatement of arrivals at this port for the year ending

1124 Total ...

The number of passengers arrived during the same period were:

From fereign ports. From California

SCHOONER WRECKED IN HELL GATE,-On Priday afternoon, the schooner G. Russell, Capt. Wooster from Philadelphia bound to Boston, while passing u the East River, at Hell-Gate, struck on Catch Point and her eargo of coal, it is supposed, will be a total

THE WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE PAPER, whose commencement under the auspices of the Women's State Temperance Society, with Mrs. Mary C. Vaughau as editor, we announced in July, has just issued its Jauuary number under a degree of encouragement which speaks well for the movement to which it is devoted and puts its success beyond doubt. This is the only Temperance publication in the country, to our knowledge, controlled exclusively by women. Its low price (50 cents per annum) puts it within the reach of the more needy of the class whose interests it more

especialty cares for. The Poer Pend in Schemetady Exhausted.—
The Mayor of the City of Schemectady issued a proclamation on the 23d just, announcing to the citizens the fact that the fund set apart under the charter for the billed of the poor was exhausted. Notices were read a the churches on Suaday, and committees appointed in each, to solicit subscriptions and afford relief.

relief.

Ascenda Cur Down.—We learn from The Albany
Knickerbiger, that the merchanics at the Western
Railroad sl.ps, in Greenbuse, are to make only five
days per wek, and to receive pay in proportion.

## HELP FOR THE SUFFERING.

GRISI AND MARIO'S CONCERT.

A meeting of gestlemen was held on Saturday afternoon, to take measures to secure the success of the Concert, to be given by the great artists whom that gentleman was instrumental in introducior to this country, for the benefit of the poor of the City. Committees were appointed to make the necessary arrangements to secure a proper house, and to provide the most attractive entertainment. The general sentiment of the meeting was in favor of selecting the Academy of Music, provided the stockholders will . give up the seats secured to them, which, it is be they will readily do, in view of the benevolent character of the object. It is expected that the engagements of the artists will admit of the Concert's being given on Thursday or Friday of next week.

LADIES BALL FOR THE RELIEF OF THE P003.

A large meeting of gentlemen was held by invitation at the residence of R. K. Haight, Esq., on Saturday evening, to devise measures for the relief of the poor; on which occasion James Dr Reveren Oodes was called to the Chair, and Elward S. Gould

pointed Secretary. James W. Gerard opened the meeting by an ad-

James W. Gerard epened the meeting by an address, accompanied by the following prescribe and resolutions, which were unanimously adapted:

A number of cheritable ladies of our City wishing to aid in relieving the present distress of the poor and memployed, have suggested the superisony of a Public Ball, to be given as soon as the requisite acres, respected to the poor and public Ball. To be given as soon as the requisite acres, the largest possible pecuniary result. In pursuance of this suggestion, and having now met at the request of the ladies from whom it emanates, we do hereby resolve:

1. That the plan proposed decerves equally our thank, our specoal, and our beauty cooperation.

2. That it must eligible place for giving this entertainment is the Academy of Machanesh appointed as Manares, who shall select from their two number such sub-committees as they deem expension.

5. There are no detected by number such as become many who shall select from their own number such as they deem expenient.

4. They the tractes shall be lasted at the uniform price of two dollars to each person, whether tody or gentleman—any per refrontments being provided at the expense of those steers who may call for them.

5. That some evening is tracen the 15th and 25th of Jacobary, he referred by the Committee, for the Ball to take place.

6. That the proceeded of the Rad be distributed to such Beneric both Organization or Organization, and in each consortions as abell tenedies he determined ones by the floared of Manaret.

7. That the enter alternal proposed, be as titled the Ladles.

7. That the enter alternal proposed, be extiled the Ladles.

A state of the Proc.

In pursuance of the third resolution, the following

Ball for the Relief of the Poor.

In pursuance of the third resolution, the following gentlemen were nominated as MANAGERS.

James De Persent Orean, Charles A Davis, James W. Genard, Schurler Livingston, Isanes W. Grin, Edward S. Given, R. Lowede, Charles O'Connor, Alex Mayur, N. P. Waller, John P. Merik, Gharles O'Connor, Alex Mayur, N. P. Waller, Section, J. A. Westervell, Robert S. Minney, William P. Merer, Masse Taylor, Hiram Figher, G. J. Cornell, thurles A Stetson, J. A. Westervell, Robert S. Minney, William B. Aster, James Poolen, R. H. Hayder, G. J. Cornell, Charles Charles P. Order, Charles P. Davis, John S. William B. Aster, James Poolen, R. H. Hayder, W. Koharman, J. M. Hayder, J. W. Golff, R. William B. Aster, James Poolen, R. W. Hayder, W. Marther, J. W. Hayder, M. W. Golff, R. W. Hayder, M. W. Golff, R. William B. Aster, James Poolen, R. W. Hayder, C. G. B. Robertson, John W. Hayneserier, Charles De Bahm, Jan Watson, Webb, B. R. William, M. Fayner, G. B. Robertson, John G. Stevers, W. W. Langer, M. R. W. Fold, Jr. Genare, Baweroff, Sidney Royal, M. W. Fold, Jr. Genare, Baweroff, Sidney Royal, D. F. M. Affred Craven, Reval Pheiris, W. H. H. Bayes, D. D. Fald, Affred Craven, Reval Pheiris, W. H. H. Bayes, D. D. Fald, Affred Craven, Reval Pheiris, W. H. H. Bayes, D. D. Fald, Affred Craven, Reval Pheiris, W. H. H. Bayes, D. D. Fald, J. W. H. H. Bayes, M. Santh Clark, F. L. Waldern, P. Lorilland, C. F. Genze, Barnes Borne, Barnes, D. L. W. H. H. Bayes, C. Barnes, Devander, P. Lorilland, C. F. Genze, Barnes, Barnes, L. A. Santer, P. Lorilland, C. Mert men Latingston, Sanual Nicoll, W. Heffman, John C. Chen, M. H. Teastwell, Narmal Whitney, Maines, M. H. L. Bayes, B. George Bayten, Genze, W. Bronn, Charles A. Bayes, George Bayten, Genze, W. Bronn, Charles, A. Bayes, Ganney Blance, R. S. Royal, R. Whatter, J. L. Mander, J. L. Barnes, George Bayten, Genze, W. Bronn, Charles, A. Bayes, Ganney Bayes, Charles, A. Bayes, George Bayten, Genze, W. Bronn, Charles, A. Bayes, Ganney Bayes, Charles, A. Bayes, Ganney

EFFECTS OF WANT.

MRIANCHOLY SCICIDE—Coroner Gumbla build in inquest, on Saturday at the New York Hospital, upon the bedy of John Murphy, a native of England, 45 years of ace, who committed suicide by catting his throat with a razor, at his resistence, No. 306 Waterst., on Friday last. The deceased, it appears, arrived in this country in August last, with a wife and twe children. He seen obtained a situation as porter in the establishment of Benjamin & Nie, corner of Charry and Catharinests, but some weeks ago was discharged—the firm not meeding his services longer. He then tried, in vain, to get work, and finding his family starving to death, became disconsolate, and or Friday cut his throat, and field while being taken to the Hospital. His youngest child, which had had nothing to east for two ace a wast impunous the head, in the room, when he committed the deed, and at the time of the helding of the inquest upon his body, news was brought of its death. The Jury rendeses the following vermet: "That deceased came to his death by outling his throat with a razor, while laboring mider ten pourcy derangement of the mind, concerned to the decidence of the property will find the remaining members of this profering EFFECTS OF WANT. "under temporary derangement of the mind, conce-quest upon his desidate condition." The beneva-lent will find the remaining members of this neterin-unte family at No. 306 Water-st.

unte feanily at No. 306 Water-st.

RESPONNE FROM A MANAGER.

To the Editor of The N. F. Fribane.

Site: As the director of one of the places of public an usement in the City of New-York. I would propose to devote one night in each week, for the aext eight weeks, for the benefit of the suffering poor. Thus, one tight to be appropriated to each fire district in the City: the Ward Committee comprised in the district to act as a Committee of Arrange nears for the night. Should this plan meet their approbation, I should be happy to see any Committee appointed for that purpose, to carry out the details, and as meet the night of performance. By giving publicity to this year will oblice, yours respectfully.

I. P. WALDRON, Proprietor Bowery Theater.

know that twelve or perhaps sixteen families will bless him while they eat of his bounty.

I run also indebted to several families for cast-off elething, which has already protected many a poor shivering scul from the "piercing blast." Who will further remember the poor on New-Year's Day?

Werrin M. Misson, Erockim.

8. 8.

RELIEF FOR THE FOURTH WARD POOR.

RELIEF FOR THE FOURTH WARD POOR.
The following, residents of the Fourth Ward, met
at French's Hotel, on Saturday occuring, December
30, when, on motion, A. F. Ockershausen was called
to the chair, and Jeseph Rose was appointed Secretary—when it was unanimously

\*\*Recircled to meet on Thesday vectors, lanuary 2 at 15 oclors,
the Sukseppears Hotel, somer of William and Thane att.
for the purroes of organizing a Rober Association, is all this
port of the Ward.

for the purities of organizing a Rober Association to aid the poor at the Ward.

James Kriste J. Bauch, Win, Stanton, Timothy Oxider, J. Rose, J. Hurson, Win, Cheer, F. Criwes, H. Hewlett, J. Westfall, T. Garriek-Bolm Avry, P. Grives, H. Bennett, C. J. Westfall, T. Garriek-Bolm Avry, P. Grives, H. Bennett, J. D. Hart, C. L. Louis, J. Oxiden, T. Rick, Win, Samer, J. Chiemen, T. Oliver, M. Goodner, J. Sims F. Gotton, F. Wock, F. McCarthy, B. P. ody, R. French, Add. Win, Band, K. M. Green, S. Schrift, A. P. O. Creft, S. M. J. Chiem.

N. B.—The above signers are requested to attend

a preliminary meeting, at French's Hotel, on Tausday next, at 3 o c ock, P. M.

FOURTEENTH WARD RELIEF MEETING. An adjourned meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Rehad Association was hold on Saturday evening at the Westebester House, the President, Mr. Ober, in the

In accordance with a resolution adopted the Visit-

ing Committee was increased to six in each Election District, in order that the Ward can be more thor-onghis canvassed, and one wants of the suffering re-

where there was an unusual amount of distress in the Ward and, every day, from 30 to 50 persons applied to him for resistance.

Neveral of the gentlemen present significal their intention to open subscriptions to day. New Year's believing it to be perfectly proper to present these papers to the notice of gentlemen making New-Year's calls.

calls.

The sum of \$485 was paid over to the Transurer, The sum of \$450 was paid over to the same place on The meeting was adjourned to the same place on Tuesday evening, when the organization will be perfected, and during that time the Committee were in structed to draw orders for groberies and provisions

to relieve families in extreme distress. SIXTEENTH WARD. In our advertising columns will be found a call upon the citizens of this Ward to meet on Wednesday night, to devise measures for relief.

Hughes, Vallet & Thomas, of New-Orleans, telegraph Griffeths & Bates, of this Gity, that thirty good American ship carpenters can have employment in the city above named, at three dollars per day.

ROARD OF EDUCATION.

LAST MEETING OF THE OLD BOARD. The Board of Education met on Saturday evening last—Enastus C. Benepier, President in the Chair.

The miantes of the last meeting were read and ap-

The Prisiness is a before inc 6 and the Report of Mr. Randall, City Superintendent of the se manual examinations of the serveral Grammar and Primary Schools. Adopted, and ordered to be printed.

Dr. Rockwall, presented the Autural Report of the Board, containing a general review of the operation of the prisent system of public education in the City of New York, which was adopted, and 5,000 copies organist to be suinted.

of New York, which was considered to be printed.

Mr. Frit presented the Annual Report of the Exceptive Committee on Evening Schools, which was adopted and ordered to be printed. The report showed that the whole number registered during the year was 12012. Of these, 8-54 were males and 1,056 were female pupils. The total average attendance of the considered of the colored of the year was 12,012. Of these, \*655 were males and 3,058 were female pupils. The total average attend ance was 5077, or about 43 per cent. At the colored schools there were 23s pupils—112 males and 120 females. The report is very lengthy but full of inter-

Mr. Wisthorr then rose and said: Mr. PRESIDENT, I rise to offer a resolution, to which I feel a hearty response will be given by every member of this body. It would have been discreof me to leave the matter in the hands of more able and elequent gentlemen. Yet I feel it proper to say something on this occasion. I shall remain a member of the Board of Educamain a member of the Board of Literation for the next two years, and now we are about to separate, and love many friends. With some, I passed twenty years in the cause of Public Education. We per with some at the cause of Public Education. We per with some at the cause of Public Education. We per with some at the cause of Lack permission to say to them, and the others who are about to leave us: Farevell, faithful servants in a good cause. In your retrement to private life you cannot but be well satisfied in the retrespect of the portion of your lives span in the cause of Public

unifore courtees during tone bid 5 and maked a life with which he has administered the office of freshear and that with a members desire in this mable manner to expect the high wash they entertain of the content certices he has rendered during a series of yang to the cape.

a remark or two in addition. The external view of the office of President is one of honor; but the practical view is that of a man who emp ove his shirity, sacrifices time, gives the arduous labor both of time and mind, not only the labor of presiding over a deliberative body, upholding the raies of order with the peculiar art which is requisite, but also private ors known only to the few, or indeed to the Clerk of the Board. The millions of dollars going through the Board in a year, lars going through the Board in a year, fall more or less under his care and observation; and the system of education may rest, in this city—where as the solitary dollar ever lost from the fund, or onseparonisted? While other denarcioens in this City have been made the subjects of partfol secration and directoure, the free-lost from these of this Department can be proudly pointed to. There is succlar attribution—by reason of his legal and professional law, an attransment of no small magnitude. As an outgoing member of this Board, in which, though I have passed only one year, I have not been a slow observer. I may say to those second me, who are incoming members, that they will miss

in and out, of the President, in this came, this is a small recompanse; yet it means as nothing more than ANOTHER RESPONSE.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribese.

Sin: Permit ne to acknowledge through your columns the receipt of eight sacks of Flour, (24 pounds each.) I do not know who the donor is. But I do know that twelve or perhaps stateen families will bless him while they eat of his bounty. great noral element of public education what would be the considered of things at this time of dissector and distress? In tend of meetings for the benefit of the poor, and the poor congregating in the public Parks to consult what should be done, we know that rhot would take place, and that we should find caredwes in the midst of bloodshed. As to be public expenditures in the administration of this system overlying we have normalished might, pethals, have been accomplished at a best expense, but this system has not been thoroughly toster; we are enceyoring to place new goards over the treasure committed to us, and I have no doubt that every year it will work more harmoniously and better. But, as a Commissioner, and a public School Officer of the City, I am prout to say if we have spent too much money, it has all gone to the place where it should have cone, if we have paid too much, it has been for things that we have got, and no officer has fagreed one rol cent of it for his own purpose. During the troublems times we have seen when the publicable of the propose of the state of the enterty at a school officer, and say one cent of the inverse was misopplied. The possion of New York are willing to pay laberally for education, but they will be scraphious on the part that their time of office has closed, and I make bold to say that in this I speak the senting the Public School Society in this Board. I tender my deep regret that their time of office has closed, and I make bold to say that in this I speak the senting the Public School Society in this Board. I tender my deep regret that their time of office has closed, and I make bold to say that in this I speak the senting the Public School Society in this Board. I tender my deep regret that their time of office has closed, and I make bold to say that in this I speak the senting the Public School Society in this Board. I tender my deep regret that their time of office has closed, and I make bold to say that in this I speak the senting of the public school set the suble

an to this subject coring the coming year. I must earlily concar in the resignous and I take occasion say that, in the retiring of the President of the card of Education, he has my must condial wishes y his sufface. for his welfare. The resolution was put by the Clerk, and carried unanim ously.

Mr. Bysenter immediately rose and replied as flows: It is now nearly five years since I was first called to the distinguished position which I now hold in relation to the Board of Education. From that time to the present I have labored, as best I could, to perform my duties to the Board, and promote the cause of Education. I have sought during that period, for no gratification except the approbation of my conscience—sure that in that I should have the my conscisuoe—sure that in that I should not be approbation of the Board. One of the geatlemen has alluded to my services, and spoken of the vote of thanks as a poor compensation, but, appreciating the Board as I do, the present and previous occa, over which I have had the hoter to preside. I beg you to understand that the sincere and cordial thanks of such a body of gentlements. man are beyond all price to me; it goes to my heart's core—my heart of hearts—believing, as I do, that it is really the sirecte expression of the gentlemen now before me. Looking back over the whole period of my connection with the Board, during which time I have mixed myself with matters of great importance,

(and all will do me the justice to say I have spoken my opinions about them freely,) during all that time nothing has occurred to must be harmony of the Board, and I have received from them that distinguished coursesy and hindress which I so little deserves, and which I fee so highly. It is far me to that harmony than that has been all the so from the most armony than the source. return thanks, and I do so from the bottom heart, to the members of the Board for that ki and consideration. The love of order, the deproved.

The Sixth Annual Report, showing the operation and condition of the Frac Academy for the last year, and condition of the Frac Academy for the last year, and condition of the Frac Academy for the last year, and condition of the Frac Academy for the last year, and condition of the Frac Academy for the last year, and condition of the Frac Academy for the last year, and till has more could have severed that universe the first that the effect of endeavoing to have severed the Schools, presented the Second Annual Report of these severed that the effect of endeavoing to have severed that the effect of the endeavoing to have severed that the effect of endea mark made as the character of the same account efforts in relation to it. During the sive years I have been connected with the Board, I have never once seen an instance he which I thought any member of this Board desired to make for himself, out of the public purse, the value of one farthing, sever now? Onl If this issues to other the other products of the City Government. We have differed on a great many measures but we have differed like gentlement and we have felt that such differences were the evidence of our activity, not freeze in under the cold ice of apathy. Those who remain will have much to do with the system of Public Education: but we who go out shall not fail to feel the same attachment to the cause, nor to stard by the Board. It is out-door induced that will streeg then the hands of the Board, as from the first establishment in the City. I know that the incoming Beard will go on, seeing that no huma comes to the system which is the great conservative principle in our institutions and the cause of that great activity and prospectly which belong to our passibility and prospectly which belong the cause of religion is in other hands and does not require remark. I say this, because some have easily that the cause of secular causes one have easily that the cause of secular causes one have easily that the cause of secular causes one have easily collored me with loving knodness, if I had ashed in shutten the factor of education spainst any cultif of the bounce family, no master what might be he failto or character. Gentlemen, again from the button of my heart, I give you thanks, and but you fare well, as a body.

Mr. Collins rese and said: The shadow has fallen.

on the dial, showing the last hour of the Public School Society in this place. I regret some more competent regard to some matters relating to that Society. The ments is a cargo of plum-puddings for Curistmas. this room, and when we took our seats, we thingly there was some cloud upon the minds of our calleagues, but now we are gratided to feel that it was the result of a want of knowledge of us, and that union of action has tennoved it. Perhaps we ourselves too induled in something of the same kind but in communion of action we have learned to know each other heater. Mr. Collins continued to speak at some length: He hoped to see the day when every child in this City could read his book—when the command. "Let there be light," would be obvyor. For myself and my colleagues, he added, I return thanks, for the kindness with which our propositions have been ever received, and bid you, one and all, a kind tarswell.

farewell.
Peren Cooren then arose and said: This is probably the last time that my voice, or that of many of my associates shall ever be heard within these walls, my associates shall ever be heard within these walls, as Commissioners of Education. It is natural that we who have long labored in this cause about feet deeply on this occasion. Education is our great safeguard, without which we would be this day tending back to barbarism. Its influence runges with beyond this City, it is not confined to this country—it is felt in distant lands. Well may we tremble under our responsibility in welding such an influence as this? I have felt my own benfill is not—but such labora as I was capable of giving have been given; and I may reliate my mean sincere thateks, and I think I may include the thanks of my colleagues, for the coursesy of this Board. Not can I too warmly think you Mr. President for your uniform kind trees and efficiency. Selections as a large a Board transacted so much baries with so little arrivoury. There was a little is aloney at first, but that has passed a very and Laboure that not a particle of it remains.

ore that not a particle of it remains.

Judge Waternersy made a few observations ex-

Judge Waterners made a few observations expressive of the great gratification he had felt in his interiourse with the gentlemen of the Board.

Mr. Free spoke to the same effect. He had, at first been prejudiced against the Public Scool Society, but now he was prind to reflect that he had introduced there is gentlemen into the Board.

Mr. STREEMEN adverted to the great advantages of education, of which he was especially convinced by

his intercourse with workmen in this Ci y and a

resolutions:

resolutions:

If Research The term of service for which the lifteen members releved by the late Public School Soliety at the fonce of its case distribution with the Common Schools of the City. Asbest to expire, and thus spon hate the last precision of law the observed with that we shade institution.

Findless' That the numbers of the Board of Fincation elected by the resolve, as anomicede the realises and fairful memory in which the highest classification of the law Public School Soliety (assues to be reconsided,) have discharged the true institute them as Commissioners of Common Schools and institute in the safe that the common Schools and the safe that them as Commissioners of Common Schools and the safe that the safe

them with deep regret at our loss, and that of the public.

Mr. Printers also alluded to the long and distinguished ervices of Joseph Curis, and hoped that although his efficial service was about to cease, his good influence would contion to be felt, and his prosonse not be withdrawn.

Mr. HIBBARD seconded the resolution, and male a few remarks complimentary to the members of the Public School Society.

Mr. Cuntis had not expected to have his voice heard in the hall, but when such personal allusion was made to himself, he was led to a few observations. He had been interested in a colored school fifty six years ago: and for many years he had given much care to the rising generation. What he cheft, wished to impress on his successors was arendon to the moral improvement of children their morals in the small transactions of life. When he saw a herefooted child in the street, sweeping or begging, he felt it was all wrong. The intellect was well snough provided for what was wanted childry was the moral training of the children, and that properly commoned in small things. He returned heartfult thucks for all the kindness shown him—and to those who remained he said. "Go on"

James P. Da Punguan made a few remarks. Every. much care to the rising generation. What he che fly

JAMES F. DEPETSTER made a few remarks. Everything connected with the venerable institution public schools commanded his interest. He had had the good fortune to be placed on the Committee, and from that time forth he was determined that bygones should be bygones. He found then differing in opin-ion from himself, but he found them with one good purion from him self, but he found them with one good purpose alone in view. He review with regret, not that he was an him us, but that he enjoyed the meetings of this Board. He had early been induced with the helief that if freedom were to be preserved it should be through the influence of public schools. He had much enjoyed his visits to the public schools and his intercourse with the teachers; but for this he would headly have been able to go through his labors, he had toud them, make and female, faithful and devoted. He therefore desired that that class should feel that, as far as regards the Public School men, they had their very heat wishes.

Mr. Bradle referred to the services of Samuel A. Crano, and seld that, if the solits of the departed be

Crape, and said that, if the spirits of the departed be allowed to revisit earth, his certainly was present this evening. He hoped the people would send back the returning members to resume the duties they had so well discharged.

The Resolution offered by Mr. PHILLIPS, was car-

ried nem con. A Resolution complinentary to the c'erk and his assistants was passed, also one directing a copy of the year's transactions to be supplied to each member. Whereupon the Board adjourned to the second Wednesday in January.

# ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ABRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

INTERESTING FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. LONG AND ANIMATED DEBATES.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY A FICTION.

Immaculate Conception Established at Rome.

Dates! Liverpool, Dec. 18; London, 17. The U. S. mail-steamer Atlantic sailed from Liverpool soon after 7 o'clock, morning of Monday,

the 18th December, and arrive | at her wharf, in this City, yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The Atlantic sailed from Liverpool on Saturday morning, Dec. 16, ther regular day, under the new arrangement.) at 9 o'clock, and put back, the same evening, in consequence of the rudder head having been Jamaged, off the Northwest Lightship. Though the injury was of a triffing nature, Capt. West deemed it his duty to return to Liverpool, in order to have the rudder effectually repaired. The work was immediately preceeded with, while she lay to an anchor, off Egrement. The repairs having been completed, she sailed again 94 A. M., Monday morning. Dec. 18. The passengers remained on board.

The screw steamer Canadian, from Portland, Me , arrived at Liverpool, on Thursday, the 11th. The Asia arrived at Liverpool, on Sunday fore-

noon, the 10th inst. The war news by this arrival is of no importance, but the debates in the English Parliament are both important and interesting. By those debates, we learn that the treaty with Austria is conditional, and that it is so framed that Austria may, at the last moment, resire from the alliance, without breach of faith. England is going to enlist German and Swiss auxiliaries. and to transfer a portion of the militia to do garr on duty in the Mediterranean stations, and, p rhaps, in the Provinces of North America. As yet, nothing has been said of the loan, or an augmentation of taxes. The general feeling of the nation is pairiotic to a degree, and voluntary contributions for relief of the army flow in with the individual has not been called upon to address you in most lavish liberality. Among the latest ship-

> The Liverpool Cotten Market had been depressed 10 ld, by pressing sales of new. Breadstuffs were again dearer. At Manchester, rather mere was doing. The Money Market was without change. American State Securities had been in good demand, especially Virginia and Pennsylvania Bonds, but not much doing in Railways. Copsols had slightly fluctuated, and closed at 911 @ 92, without dividend.

Dap. E. Sickles, Secretary of Legation at London, is a passenger in the Atlantic.

## THE STATE OF EUROPE.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 15, 1854, Parliament opened on the 12th, and the Ministere, auxious to avoid any severe criticism, were indiscreet enough to put the following sentence into the Queen's speech:

"I feel assured that in the momentous contest in the example or a united people." In this way any opposition was silematized be-

foreband with the brand of want of patriotism and loyalty. The Ministers were nearly all absent from the House, only Sidney Herbert and Lord John were to be seen on the Ministerial benches. Mr. H. Herbert, in a very poor speech, moved the Address, which was seconded by the son of the Duchess of Sutherland-Mr. Lewison Gower-in a speech which might have been composed by a school boy. Sic John Pakington, late Attorney General under the Administration of Lord Derby, made a serious attack on the Ministry, showing their shortcomings and untimely bragging in a very telling way; he dis small recompense; yet it means something more than mere thanks, for i will undertake to say that, from the President to the poetest paid teacher in a privary school, no department is managed with more economy and assiduity. The public of this Cay do not know, or at least, do not often thank of the tements smount of work performed every day is the goal cause with the best wishes.

Mr. Partitive offered the following pressults and the now perfect from his associates with the best wishes.

Mr. Partitive offered the following pressults and the cause of liquor, took up the cadgels, and concepts the firm the same arms of a thousand the firm the same arms of a thousand the following pressults and the cause in the following pressults are compared to the Austrian alliance, and of the kewledge of the fundamental and the cause introduction bright and the gratulated the country upon the fact that Sevastopol has not been taken, because the English would never have been able to keep it for any length of time, and besides they would not have known the spirit of their men after 40 years of peace; and certainly they would not have known anything of the genuine character of their alliance with France. After a rambling speech, distrusting Austria, and sail congratulating the country upon the treaty with that power, and some severe remarks of a personal nature on the King of Prussia, and on Kossuth and Victor Hugo: he asked the Home Secretary whether no possible steps could be taken to put a stop to Kossuth's specches. He requested the Government to show a little more spirit, and said he hoped that next year, and even at the present moment, this contest would be carried on with increased vigor, as they all knew now the kind of enemy with whem they had to deal. He had been unmasked. And what a hypocrite he was! Sir Robert's speech excited considerable merriment, but will scarcely find a place among specimens of English parliamentary eloquence. Sidney Herbert, the nephew of Woronzoff and Secretary of War. tried to defend the Ministry, which was now, in turn, assailed by Col. Dunne, by Messre. Layard and Disraeli in masterly speeches. The leaders of the opposition attacked, principally, the treaty with Austria, and elicted some remarkable admessions from Lord John Russell. He said he did not wish to overstate the engagement in any way, and he quite agreed that Austria might still at the last moment, say, "Tuat those terms of "yours, those four bases explained in a way I "did not expect, would reduce Russia too much, and diminish too greatly her weight in Europe, and she can not be expected to agree to them. Such might be the language of Austria, without ary breach of faith. In fact, he admitted that Austria had not pledged herself to make war against Russia, but only declared that if she should be at war with Russis, a treaty, offensive and defensive, should, ipso facto, exist between Austria. England and France; she had likewise agreed that before the end of the year, "She

would be prepared to take into considera-

respect to terms of peace with Russia." After

the English public, as regards the Austrian Treaty, is not very great. The skirmish in the House of P. ers was more animated. Lord Darby and the Earl Grey severely attacked the Government. which was very energetically defended by the Dukes of Newcastle and Argyle, and by the Earl of Aberden. No amendment was moved, but the Ill suppressed rage of The Times forebodes & stormy session. One of the measures to be introduced into Parliament is the formation of a foreign legion. Still, if the foreign legion is to be officered by bungling Englishmen, it will be rather difficult to get the men who might feel inclined

Lord Palmerston continues to bribe the journalists. Mr. Hayward, of The Merning Chronicle, who wrote the malicious biography of Disraeli. and the sulegy on Lord Palmerston, has been made Secretary of the Poor Law Board, with a salary of £1,000 a year. The Daily News, which has turned Ministerial since the death of F. Knight Hunt, probably had similar reasons for its change of tone. The Morning Chronicle has been bought lately by Sergeant Glover, a man without wealth or political influence, though the real owners are said to be Cardinal Wiseman and the Roman Catholic party. London has now only two Opposition papers-The Morning Advertiser and The Morning Herald-all the others have been extinguished, or have gone over to the Min isterial camp.

In my last letter, I made a serious mistake

shout Lord Forth. The officer who, after having fought gallantly at the Alma and at lakermann, suddenly resigned his commission and returned to England was not Lord Forth, but Lord George Paget. He was invited to the Queen's diener party on his arrival in England, and such was the judignation manifested by the public that The Times contains an article stating that he was soon to return to the Crimes. Gen. Bentinel. under the pretense of a slight wound, likewise came to England, and was greeted as the commander of the Northwestern Division, but public opinion forced him also to go back to the seat of war. The Duke of Cambridge has become lanatic, and Miss Fenbroth, the mother of his children, has already gone out to the East to nurse him. She was originally an actress at the Olympic, became the mistress of Lord M. S., who coded her to the Duke of Cambridge. The accounts from the Crimes are gloomy. I

lately received a letter from the camp, containing complaints that General Canrobert and Lord Raglan, though giving each other any assistance required, do not act in concert, but each army carries on the siege independently of the other. Whatever be the spirit of the troops, the officers of the two armies do not agree. The French find that the English are haughty in private circles, and though very gallant soldiers, altogether destitute of the knowledge necessary for an officer-the English officers, again, find the French officers vulgar, because they associate with the privates and non commissioned officers. As to the Navy, it never acted in concert with the Army; even on the 17th of October the attack of the fleet did not begin until the French batteries were silenced. As to the Turkish auxiliaries, they have no cavalry or artillery of their own, therefore they are demolished, because they do not trust either the French or the English. This state of things will, of course, soon be altered, since Omer Pasha is now to go to the Crimes, and to attack Sevastopol from the north. On the whole, the prospects of the Allies are not bright. After the storm of the 14th, admirably described by Mr. Russell, the correspondent of The Times, the rain poured down in such quantities as to suspend the siege operations. The trenches are full of water, the roads impassable, and the soil is altogether turned into a quagmire. It is, therefore, not likely that anything of importance will be achieved this year, and the Czar will, probably, be able to send 100,000 men more to the Crimes, as soon as the winter frost has set in. The success of the Allies is not at all so certain as the Government seems

The great misfortunes of the campaign arise from the constant changes in the plans of operation. In a former letter I had occasion to explain the delay in going to the Crimea, by the attempt and abandonment of an invasion of Bessarable. The failure before Sevastopol is again owing to the siteration in the plan of campaign. Marshal St. Arnaud's scheme was simple and bold. His object was to land to seek the Russians wher ever he might find them, to offer a batt e under whatever circumstances, to defeat them at any cost, to march straight upon Sevastopol, and to give an assault, at any risk, before the panic and demoralization of the Russians had subsided. Accordingly, he fought the battle of the Alma. though without any strategic necessity: he pushed to the south of Sevastopol, and-died. Lord Ragian, an amiable and humane man, of a mild and compassionate temper, strank from the sacrifices which a sudden attack upon Sevastopol might have required. Four to five thousand dead, at least, would have purchased the fortress; and he therefore gave up the idea of storming the ill-fortified city, in the hope of reducing it, according to the rules of science, by a slow siege, not dreaming of all the reenforcements which might arrive in the meantime. Prince Menchikoff soon succeeded in rallying his forces, and, with an energy which must be highly praised, he raised the earth-works around Sevastopol in a much shorter time than the Allies could dig their trenches. The advantages of the battle of the Alma, and of the flank march to Balaklava, were soon lost, and the besieging army, operating according to the principles of science, became in turn the besieged army. The case of Lord Forth has excited general in-

dignation. It is as follows: He is a very young officer, a minor, and, as it seems, not much of a hero. In the battle of the Alma, he threw himself on the ground, and screamed-" I am frightened, I can't fight." Lord Ragian sent him word, that in the next battle he was expected to distinguish himself by his gallantry that his cowardice might be forgotten. But at Inkermann he sgain behaved as cowardly: two officers, therefore, were sent by the General-in-Chief to cast away his epaulettes, to break his sword, and kick him out of the camp. He returned to England a d sgraced man; his family disown him, and the clubs are closed against him.

The want of good feeling among the Allies in the Crimea was sufficiently manifested at Inkermann. Eight thousand English were here surprised and attacked by a far superior force; tha French were only three miles distant, while they tion what steps she would take with came very slowly to the assistance of the English General Catheart, leading in person a desperate such a declaration from the leader of the House attack against the Russians, in which he met his of Commons, you will see that the satisfaction of